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6 **IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**
7 **FOR THE DISTRICT OF ARIZONA**

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9 Melissa Menendez,

No. CV-18-02470-PHX-JJT

10 Plaintiff,

ORDER

11 v.

12 Commissioner of Social Security
13 Administration,

14 Defendants.

15

16 At issue is the denial of Plaintiff Melissa Menendez's Applications for
17 Supplemental Security Income Benefits and Disability Insurance Benefits by the Social
18 Security Administration ("SSA") under the Social Security Act ("the Act"). Plaintiff filed
19 a Complaint (Doc. 1) with this Court seeking judicial review of that denial, and the Court
20 now addresses Plaintiff's Opening Brief (Doc. 18, "Pl. Br."), Defendant Social Security
21 Administration Commissioner's Response Brief (Doc. 19, "Def. Br."), and Plaintiff's
22 Reply Brief (Doc. 27, "Reply"). The Court has reviewed the briefs and Administrative
23 Record (Doc. 11, "R.") and now reverses the Administrative Law Judge's decision (R. at
24 14–43) as upheld by the Appeals Council (R. at 1–8).

25 **I. BACKGROUND**

26 Plaintiff filed applications for Disability Insurance Benefits and Supplemental
27 Security Income Benefits on March 16, 2015 for a period of disability beginning on
28 August 1, 2014. (R. at 17.) Plaintiff's claims were denied on May 14, 2015. (R. at 17.) They

1 were denied on reconsideration on August 25, 2015. (R. at 17.) Plaintiff then appeared
2 before an Administrative Law Judge (“ALJ”) for a hearing on her claims. (R. at 17.) The
3 ALJ denied her claims on January 16, 2018. (R. at 14–43.) On June 6, 2018, the Appeals
4 Council denied her request for review of the ALJ’s decision. (R. at 1–8). On August 3,
5 2018, Plaintiff filed this action seeking judicial review of the denials. (Doc. 1.)

6 The Court has reviewed the medical evidence in its entirety and finds it unnecessary
7 to provide a complete summary here. The pertinent medical evidence will be discussed in
8 addressing the issues raised by the parties. In short, upon considering the medical records
9 and opinions, the ALJ evaluated Plaintiff’s disability based on the following alleged
10 impairments: status post bladder surgeries, fibromyalgia, bursitis of the hip, obesity, knee
11 impairment, hypertension, degenerative disc disease of the cervical and lumbar spine,
12 reflux esophagitis, and supraventricular tachycardia. (R. at 20.)

13 Ultimately, the ALJ evaluated the medical evidence and opinions and concluded
14 that Plaintiff is not disabled. The ALJ determined that Plaintiff “does not have an
15 impairment or combination of impairments that meets or medically equals the severity of
16 one of the listed impairments” in 20 C.F.R. Part 404. (R. at 23.) The ALJ also determined
17 that Plaintiff has the residual functional capacity (“RFC”) to perform light work, “except
18 that she should not be exposed to hazards such as moving machinery or unprotected
19 heights.” (R. at 24.) Furthermore, the ALJ found that Plaintiff can “occasionally climb
20 stairs and ramps”, but “can never climb ladders, ropes, or scaffolds.” (R. at 24.) Finally,
21 the ALJ found that Plaintiff can perform the requirements of representative work such as
22 telephone order clerk, charge account clerk, and bench hand. (R. at 34–35.)

23 **II. LEGAL STANDARD**

24 In determining whether to reverse an ALJ’s decision, the district court reviews only
25 those issues raised by the party challenging the decision. *See Lewis v. Apfel*, 236 F.3d 503,
26 517 n.13 (9th Cir. 2001). The court may set aside the Commissioner’s disability
27 determination only if the determination is not supported by substantial evidence or is based
28 on legal error. *Orn v. Astrue*, 495 F.3d 625, 630 (9th Cir. 2007). Substantial evidence is

1 more than a scintilla, but less than a preponderance; it is relevant evidence that a reasonable
2 person might accept as adequate to support a conclusion considering the record as a whole.
3 *Id.* To determine whether substantial evidence supports a decision, the court must consider
4 the record as a whole and may not affirm simply by isolating a “specific quantum of
5 supporting evidence.” *Id.* As a general rule, “[w]here the evidence is susceptible to more
6 than one rational interpretation, one of which supports the ALJ’s decision, the ALJ’s
7 conclusion must be upheld.” *Thomas v. Barnhart*, 278 F.3d 947, 954 (9th Cir. 2002)
8 (citations omitted).

9 To determine whether a claimant is disabled for purposes of the Act, the ALJ
10 follows a five-step process. 20 C.F.R. § 404.1520(a). The claimant bears the burden of
11 proof on the first four steps, but the burden shifts to the Commissioner at step five. *Tackett*
12 *v. Apfel*, 180 F.3d 1094, 1098 (9th Cir. 1999). At the first step, the ALJ determines whether
13 the claimant is presently engaging in substantial gainful activity. 20 C.F.R.
14 § 404.1520(a)(4)(i). If so, the claimant is not disabled and the inquiry ends. *Id.* At step two,
15 the ALJ determines whether the claimant has a “severe” medically determinable physical
16 or mental impairment. 20 C.F.R. § 404.1520(a)(4)(ii). If not, the claimant is not disabled
17 and the inquiry ends. *Id.* At step three, the ALJ considers whether the claimant’s
18 impairment or combination of impairments meets or medically equals an impairment listed
19 in Appendix 1 to Subpart P of 20 C.F.R. Part 404. 20 C.F.R. § 404.1520(a)(4)(iii). If so,
20 the claimant is automatically found to be disabled. *Id.* If not, the ALJ proceeds to step four.
21 *Id.* At step four, the ALJ assesses the claimant’s RFC and determines whether the claimant
22 is still capable of performing past relevant work. 20 C.F.R. § 404.1520(a)(4)(iv). If so, the
23 claimant is not disabled and the inquiry ends. *Id.* If not, the ALJ proceeds to the fifth and
24 final step, where she determines whether the claimant can perform any other work in the
25 national economy based on the claimant’s RFC, age, education, and work experience. 20
26 C.F.R. § 404.1520(a)(4)(v). If so, the claimant is not disabled. *Id.* If not, the claimant is
27 disabled. *Id.*

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1 **III. ANALYSIS**

2 Plaintiff raises three arguments for the Court’s consideration: (1) the ALJ erred in
3 rejecting the medical opinions of Dr. Kalinowski, treating urologist, and Dr. Hisscock,
4 treating primary care physician; (2) the ALJ erred in rejecting Plaintiff’s testimony; and
5 (3) the ALJ erred in undervaluing the medical opinions of Dr. Campbell, treating
6 orthopedic surgeon, and Dr. Woodward, examining psychologist, as to Plaintiff’s
7 limitations. (Pl. Br. at 4–5.) However, because the Court finds the first two issues
8 dispositive of the case, the Court need not address Plaintiff’s third argument.

9 **A. The ALJ erred by giving minimal weight to the opinions of Plaintiff’s
10 treating urologist and primary care physician.**

11 While “[t]he ALJ must consider all medical opinion evidence,” there is a hierarchy
12 among the sources of medical opinions. *Tommasetti v. Astrue*, 533 F.3d 1035, 1041 (9th Cir.
13 2008). Those who have treated a claimant are treating physicians, those who examined but
14 did not treat the claimant are examining physicians, and those who neither examined nor
15 treated the claimant are nonexamining physicians. *Lester v. Chater*, 81 F.3d 821, 830 (9th
16 Cir. 1995). “The medical opinion of a claimant’s treating physician is given ‘controlling
17 weight’ so long as ‘it is well-supported by medically acceptable clinical and laboratory
18 diagnostic techniques and is not inconsistent with other substantial evidence in [the record].’”
19 *Trevizo v. Berryhill*, 871 F.3d 664, 675 (9th Cir. 1995) (citing 20 C.F.R. § 404.1527(c)(2)).
20 If a treating physician’s opinion is not given controlling weight, then the ALJ must consider
21 the relevant factors listed in 20 C.F.R. § 404.1527(d)(2)–(6) and determine the appropriate
22 weight to give the opinion. *Orn*, 495 F.3d at 632. The failure to consider these factors is
23 reversible legal error. *Trevizo*, 871 F.3d at 676. It is error for an ALJ to disregard and not
24 address a treating physician’s opinion. *Marsh v. Colvin*, 792 F.3d 1170, 1172 (9th Cir. 2015).

25 If a treating doctor’s opinion is contradicted by another doctor’s opinion, the ALJ
26 may not reject the treating doctor’s opinion without “setting forth specific, legitimate
27 reasons for doing so that are based on substantial evidence in the record.” *Murray v.
28 Heckler*, 722 F.2d 499, 502 (9th Cir. 1983). A treating doctor’s opinion will often be

1 entitled to significant deference, even when contradicted. *Orn*, 495 F.3d at 632–33. An
2 ALJ may not reject a treating doctor’s opinion with boilerplate assertions or illusory
3 contradictions between doctors based on isolated reports rather than the record as a whole.
4 *Garrison v. Colvin*, 759 F.3d 995, 1012–14 (9th Cir. 2014).

5 **1. The ALJ erred by giving minimal weight to the opinion of
6 Dr. Kalinowski, Plaintiff’s treating urologist.**

7 Dr. Kalinowski, Plaintiff’s treating urologist since 2010, opined that Plaintiff’s
8 pelvic pain and urinary incontinence prevent her from working a full workday and that she
9 would miss several days per month due to her impairments. (R. at 1302–03.) However, the
10 ALJ gave the opinion minimal weight based on a purported inconsistency with the
11 treatment notes of Dr. Jaacks, Plaintiff’s obstetrician–gynecologist, that noted
12 improvement of Plaintiff’s pelvic pain with trigger point injections. (R. at 33.)

13 The purported inconsistency is not a specific and legitimate reason for rejecting Dr.
14 Kalinowski’s opinion. *Murray*, 722 F.2d at 502. Nor does it constitute the substantial
15 evidence required to reject a treatment physician’s opinion. *Id.* When read in context with
16 Plaintiff’s treating history, Dr. Jaacks’s note about Plaintiff’s improvement is not
17 inconsistent with Dr. Kalinowski’s opinion of severe impairment due to pain. *See Ganim*
18 *v. Colvin*, 763 F.3d 1154, 1161–62 (9th Cir. 2014); *Holohan v. Massanari*, 246 F.3d 1195,
19 1205 (9th Cir. 2001) (noting that physician’s statements must be read in context of their
20 overall diagnosis and treatment history).

21 In rejecting Dr. Kalinowski’s opinion, the ALJ relied on a single August 2016 report
22 of improvement from Dr. Jaacks, but records after that time indicate that Plaintiff’s pain
23 persisted. (R. at 33.) For example, in a November 2016 appointment with Dr. Kalinowski,
24 the Plaintiff presented with urinary incontinence, back, and pelvic pain. (R. at 1304.)
25 Records from Plaintiff’s visits with Dr. Uhrik, her pain management doctor, also indicate
26 that her pain persisted with severity after the August visit with Dr. Jaacks. (R. at 1699–
27 1702.) Plaintiff also visited with a naturopathic doctor in February 2017 and reported
28 significant pain. (R. at 1547–73.) Finally, Plaintiff reported back to Dr. Jaacks in January

1 2017 with pain. (R. 1626.) Consequently, the ALJ erred because an isolated instance of
2 improvement in symptoms is not a specific and legitimate reason for rejecting a treating
3 physician's opinion that is supported by substantial evidence from numerous sources. *See*
4 *Ghanim*, 763 F.3d at 1162–63; *Garrison*, 759 F.3d at 1014.

5 For similar reasons, the ALJ also erred because there was not substantial evidence
6 to support the rejection of Dr. Kalinowski's opinion. The isolated instance of improvement
7 does not serve as substantial evidence to contradict Dr. Kalinowski's opinion of severe
8 impairment which was developed across years of treatment and corresponded to Plaintiff's
9 other medical records and reports. *Ghanim*, 763 F.3d at 1164 (stating that occasional signs
10 of improvement do not undermine consistent impairments in the overall record). While
11 Defendant points to other instances of partial or temporary relief, these other instances do
12 not constitute substantial evidence to contradict Dr. Kalinowski's opinion. (Def. Br. 17.)
13 Notwithstanding the treatments that provided partial or temporary relief, Plaintiff's
14 extensive medical records document mostly unmitigated pain that is consistent with Dr.
15 Kalinowski's opinion. (R. at 917, 1555, 1626, 1699, 1797.) Furthermore, even if there was
16 a contradiction of Dr. Kalinowski's opinion, the ALJ failed to apply the relevant factors to
17 determine the appropriate weight which his opinion should be given, which is reversible
18 error. *Trevizo*, 871 F.3d at 676.

19 Finally, the ALJ erred in failing to address Dr. Kalinowski's opinion related to
20 Plaintiff's urinary incontinence. *Marsh*, 792 F.3d at 1172. Plaintiff repeatedly complained
21 of, and underwent treatments for, urinary incontinence—an issue that persisted across her
22 treatment history. (R. at 1304.) Dr. Jaacks's notes, relied on by the ALJ, also state that
23 Plaintiff still had issues with urinary incontinence at the time of the August 2016 visit. (R.
24 at 1638.)

25 **2. The ALJ erred in giving minimal weight to the opinion of Dr.
26 Hisscock, Plaintiff's primary care physician.**

27 Dr. Hisscock, Plaintiff's treating primary care physician, opined that Plaintiff's
28 impairments would preclude a full workday, limit her participation while at work, and

1 cause her to miss several days per month. (R. at 1234–35.) The ALJ gave minimal weight
2 to Dr. Hisscock’s opinion for four reasons: (1) there was no explanation regarding
3 Plaintiff’s hand-use limitations; (2) there were no reports of sedation due to Plaintiff’s
4 medication; (3) Plaintiff’s travel to Vermont was inconsistent with her inability to sit for
5 more than two hours; and (4) pain medications were effective in reducing her pain. The
6 Court finds that each reason is not a specific and legitimate reason for rejecting a treating
7 doctor’s opinion, is not supported by substantial evidence, or both. The Court will address
8 each reason in turn.

9 Substantial evidence in the record does not support the ALJ’s rejection of
10 Dr. Hisscock’s opinion regarding Plaintiff’s hand-use limitations. (R. at 33.) The ALJ
11 rejected Dr. Hisscock’s opinion because of a lack of explanation regarding Plaintiff’s
12 hand-use limitations in Dr. Hisscock’s summary medical assessment. (R. at 33, 1234.)
13 While an ALJ may reject a physician’s opinion that is conclusory, unexplained, and without
14 support in the record, that is not the case for Dr. Hisscock’s opinion. *Bayliss v. Barnhart*,
15 427 F.3d 1211, 1216 (9th Cir. 2005). Although the summary medical assessment did not
16 include an explanation of Plaintiff’s hand-use limitations, it did note that the limitations
17 were documented by “objective, clinical or diagnostic findings” in Plaintiff’s medical
18 records. (R. at 1235.) Dr. Hisscock’s records documented the hand-use limitations,
19 including Plaintiff’s carpal tunnel syndrome, so a full explanation in the summary
20 assessment was unnecessary. See *Garrison*, 759 F.3d at 1014.

21 The ALJ also erred by rejecting Dr. Hisscock’s opinion because of a perceived
22 inconsistency in Dr. Hisscock’s conclusion that Plaintiff experienced mild sedation due to
23 medication and other evidence in the record. There is not substantial evidence to support
24 any inconsistency between Plaintiff’s medical records and Dr. Hisscock’s opinion. (R. at
25 33.) First, Dr. Hisscock only opined to mild sedation due to Plaintiff’s medications. (R. at
26 1235.) Second, mild sedation is supported by the fact that Plaintiff was prescribed
27 Temazepam, a sedative medication. (R. at 1245.) Given Dr. Hisscock’s relatively minor
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1 conclusion that is substantiated by the fact that sedation was the desired effect of Plaintiff's
2 prescribed medication, there was not substantial evidence to reject Dr. Hisscock's opinion.

3 The ALJ further erred in finding Dr. Hisscock's opinion unpersuasive because of
4 Plaintiff's travel on one occasion to Vermont. (R. at 33.) The ALJ concluded that travel to
5 Vermont necessarily evidenced an ability for Plaintiff to sit more than two hours. (R. at
6 33.) However, absent a specific record of the activities that the trip to Vermont entailed,
7 which the ALJ did not develop, the ALJ's conclusory assertion cannot suffice to reject
8 Dr. Hisscock's extensively documented conclusions. *Trevizo*, 871 F.3d at 676.
9 Furthermore, a single interstate trip does not refute Dr. Hisscock's opinion that Plaintiff
10 can sit less than two hours during a workday on a sustained basis. *Lester*, 81 F.3d at 833.
11 Because the ALJ did not ask about the details of Plaintiff's travel to Vermont, (e.g., how
12 much Plaintiff sat or how often she alternated positions), Plaintiff's travel cannot serve as
13 substantial evidence to reject Dr. Hisscock's opinion. In fact, Dr. Hisscock opined that
14 Plaintiff has a medical need to regularly alternate positions between sitting, standing and
15 walking, which highlights the need for the ALJ to have asked such questions to test
16 Dr. Hisscock's opinion. (R. at 1234.) Furthermore, it appears that Plaintiff traveled out of
17 state for her son's graduation, so her ability to travel for a special occasion is not necessarily
18 representative of her ability to work on a sustained basis. (R. at 109); *Reddick v. Chater*,
19 157 F.3d 715, 722 (9th Cir. 1998) (emphasizing that claimants should not be penalized for
20 attempting to maintain normalcy in their lives).

21 Finally, the ALJ made the same error here that she made in evaluating
22 Dr. Kalinowski's opinion. The ALJ cherry-picked records of improvement in Plaintiff's
23 symptoms that belied their pervasiveness, severity, and unresponsiveness to treatment.
24 (R. at 33.) The ALJ found Dr. Hisscock's opinion inconsistent with Plaintiff's pain-
25 management doctor's finding that pain medication helped Plaintiff's symptoms. (R. at 33.)
26 Again, partial or temporary relief of symptoms does not contradict a treating physician's
27 opinion of impairments that considers the Plaintiff's entire treatment history. *Garrison*,
28 759 F.3d at 1014. Dr. Hisscock's opinion reflected consideration of Plaintiff's medical

1 history, including her response to pain medications. Additionally, Plaintiff's pain–
2 management doctor, Dr. Uhrik, consistently documented widespread and persistent pain
3 despite treatment with pain medication. (R. at 1699.) Plaintiff also described significant
4 pain despite her use of pain medications during her treatment with a naturopathic doctor.
5 (R. at 1554.) Finally, evidence of some improvement in symptoms is not inconsistent with
6 the inability to sustain work and does not constitute substantial evidence to reject the
7 opinion of a treating physician. *Ghanim*, 763 F.3d at 1162–63.

8 **B. The ALJ erred by improperly weighing Plaintiff's testimony.**

9 An ALJ performs a two-step analysis to evaluate a claimant's testimony regarding
10 pain and symptoms. *Garrison*, 759 F.3d at 1014. First, the ALJ evaluates whether the
11 claimant has presented objective medical evidence of an impairment “which could
12 reasonably be expected to produce the pain or symptoms alleged.” *Liegenfelter*, 504 F.3d
13 1028, 1035–36 (9th Cir. 2007) (quoting *Bunnell v. Sullivan*, 947 F.2d 341, 344 (9th Cir.
14 1991) (*en banc*) (internal quotation marks omitted)). If the claimant presents such evidence
15 then “the ALJ can reject the claimant's testimony about the severity of her symptoms only
16 by offering specific, clear and convincing reasons for doing so.” *Garrison*, 759 F.3d at
17 1014–15 (citing *Smolen v. Chater*, 80 F.3d 1273, 1281 (9th Cir. 1996)). This is the most
18 demanding standard in Social Security cases. *Id.* at 1015. “In evaluating the credibility of
19 pain testimony after a claimant produces objective medical evidence of an underlying
20 impairment, an ALJ may not reject a claimant's subjective complaints based solely on a
21 lack of medical evidence to fully corroborate the alleged severity of pain.” *Burch v.*
22 *Barnhart*, 400 F.3d 676, 680 (9th Cir. 2005). The ALJ may properly consider that the
23 medical record lacks evidence to support certain symptom testimony, but that cannot form
24 the sole basis for discounting the testimony. *Id.* at 681.

25 Here, the ALJ erred in rejecting Plaintiff's symptom testimony on three bases. First,
26 the ALJ rejected Plaintiff's testimony because “the claimant's statements are not consistent
27 with medical signs and laboratory findings in the record.” (R. at 30.) Second, the ALJ
28 rejected Plaintiff's testimony because “[s]ome of [Plaintiff's] treatments were effective in

1 treating the [Plaintiff's] symptoms." (R. at 31.) Finally, the ALJ asserted that Plaintiff's
2 daily activities were inconsistent with the alleged severity of her symptoms. None of the
3 reasons provided by the ALJ constitute a specific, clear and convincing reason for rejecting
4 Plaintiff's testimony. *Garrison*, 759 F.3d at 1014.

5 The ALJ's finding that Plaintiff's statements were inconsistent with the medical
6 records was based on non-contradictory and sometimes irrelevant records within the
7 record. (R. at 30.) For example, the ALJ notes that Plaintiff's motor strength, tone, and gait
8 were often reported to be normal. (R. at 30.) These facts, the ALJ insisted, showed that
9 Plaintiff's widespread body pain was not as severe as claimed. However, those facts do not
10 contemplate Plaintiff's diagnosed fibromyalgia, a disease that causes widespread pain, but
11 is not inconsistent with normal motor strength, tone, and gait. (R. at 1289); *Revels v.
12 Berryhill*, 874 F.3d 648, 662 (9th Cir. 2017).

13 Furthermore, the ALJ also placed Plaintiff in a catch-22 regarding her use of
14 prescription pain medications. (R. at 30, 31.) Plaintiff was prescribed narcotic pain
15 medication by her pain-management doctors to treat her widespread pain. (R. at 31.)
16 However, Plaintiff's rheumatologist advised against the use of that pain medication to treat
17 Plaintiff's fibromyalgia. (R. at 30.) Erroneously, the ALJ used the competing directions of
18 Plaintiff's physicians to discredit her symptom testimony. (R. at 30, 31.) The ALJ asserted
19 that Plaintiff's fibromyalgia must not have been severe because Plaintiff did not heed her
20 rheumatologist's instructions to not take her prescribed pain medications. (R. at 30.) Yet
21 the ALJ also maintained that Plaintiff's pain was not as severe as indicated because the
22 same prescribed medications provided Plaintiff with some pain relief. (R. at 31.)
23 Ultimately, the ALJ may not assume the role of physician or penalize Plaintiff for being
24 unable to follow all her doctors' incompatible instructions. Plaintiff's testimony was not
25 inconsistent with the entirety of her medical record and the ALJ's use of irrelevant and
26 isolated instances in the record to prove otherwise was error. *Garrison*, 759 F.3d at 1014.

27 Like the ALJ's treatment of Plaintiff's treating physician's opinions, the ALJ erred
28 in rejecting Plaintiff's testimony because of perceived inconsistencies between the

1 testimony and Plaintiff's response to treatment and daily activities. (R. at 31.) As discussed
2 above, a temporary or partial reduction of symptoms is not a specific, clear and convincing
3 reason for rejecting Plaintiff's testimony. *See Trevizo* 871 F.3d at 679–80. Neither are
4 labored and sporadic daily activities inconsistent with a claimant's severe impairment.
5 *Garrison*, 759 F.3d at 1016. Plaintiff's daily activities were not inconsistent with her
6 symptom testimony. Beyond conclusory statements, the ALJ did not explain how
7 Plaintiff's limited daily activities were inconsistent with severe impairment. *Trevizo*, 871
8 F.3d at 676. Furthermore, daily activities performed at home are often not perfectly
9 transferable to a work environment because of the instant availability of rest at home. *Fair*
10 *v. Bowen*, 885 F.2d 597, 603 (9th Cir. 1989). This was an important consideration the ALJ
11 missed by the ALJ because Plaintiff complained of fatigue during daily activities. (R. at
12 110); *Garrison*, 759 F.3d at 1016 (stressing that ALJs must cautiously consider that
13 impairments can preclude work and still be consistent with more than lying in bed all day).¹

14 **B. The credit-as-true rule applies.**

15 The credit-as-true standard, if applied here, would result in a remand of Plaintiff's
16 case for a calculation and payment of benefits. *Garrison*, 759 F.3d at 1020. It applies if
17 each part of a three-part standard is satisfied. *Id.* First, the record must have been fully
18 developed and further administrative proceedings would serve no useful purpose. *Id.* Next,
19 the ALJ must have failed to provide sufficient reasons for rejecting claimant's testimony
20 or medical opinions. *Id.* Finally, if the improperly discredited evidence were credited as
21 true, then the ALJ would be required to find the claimant disabled. *Id.*

22 The credit-as-true rule applies in this case. First, the record in this case was fully
23 and extensively developed, such that further proceedings would be unproductive. Next, as
24 discussed above, the ALJ failed to provide legally sufficient reasons for rejecting the
25 medical opinions of Dr. Kalinowski and Dr. Hisscock. The ALJ also failed to properly
26 weigh the Plaintiff's symptom testimony. Finally, if the improperly discredited evidence

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28 ¹ The ALJ also erred by not addressing, and consequently, rejecting Plaintiff's
testimony regarding fatigue. *Brown-Hunter v. Colvin*, 806 F.3d 487, 494 (9th Cir. 2015).

1 were credited as true, then the ALJ would be required to find that Plaintiff is disabled. The
2 ALJ improperly discredited two treating physicians' opinions that Plaintiff is severely
3 impaired by widespread pain and incontinence. The ALJ also discredited Plaintiff's
4 testimony regarding the severity of her symptoms and their effects on her abilities to sustain
5 work.

6 At the hearing before the ALJ, the Vocational Expert opined that a hypothetical
7 individual with Plaintiff's characteristics who, "in an eight-hour day, could sit for less than
8 two hours; [she] could stand or walk for less than two hours", and "needed breaks of – of
9 five to nine minutes in duration, every 21 to 45 minutes, throughout the work day", would
10 be precluded from Plaintiff's past or other work. (R. at 119.) If this evidence is properly
11 credited, then considering the whole record, including the testimony of the Vocational
12 Expert, the ALJ would be required to find that Plaintiff is disabled. (R. at 119.)

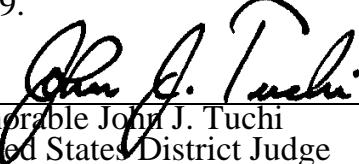
13 Therefore, it is unnecessary to remand for further administrative proceedings, and
14 the Court will remand for a calculation and entry of benefits.

15 **IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED** reversing the January 16, 2018 decision of the
16 Administrative Law Judge, (R. at 14–43), as upheld by the Appeals Council on June 6,
17 2018 (R. at 1–8).

18 **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** remanding this case to the Social Security
19 Administration for a calculation of benefits.

20 **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** directing the Clerk to enter final judgment
21 consistent with this Order and close this case.

22 Dated this 2nd day of October, 2019.

23 
24 Honorable John J. Tuchi
United States District Judge

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